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read like mere notes, but like completed essays. The tables of sources consulted, of cases, and of other authorities cited, and the index, are all full and excellent.

A debt of gratitude to the editor, who, though his name does not appear in the volume, is well known to be Professor Beale, should not be left unmentioned. His work has been done with scrupulous care and fidelity. s. w.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF EVENTS, SOURCES, PERSONS, AND MOVEMENTS IN CONTINENTAL LEGAL HISTORY. By Various European Authors. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1912. pp. liii, 754.

This volume, the first of the "Continental Legal History Series" published under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools, seeks to render available for the English reader the results of half a century of critical study of the history of European law. Nothing of the sort has before been attempted within the limits of a single book or even a single series, and this volume "has therefore been constructed by fitting together chapters separately written, each by a specialist in his own field," in the effort "to weave them into a connected and inclusive story, giving to each country the proper proportions, tracing in each the principal elements of legal life common to all, and exhibiting their variances from the highway of development." Certain of the chapters have been specially written for the purpose by eminent scholars, others have been condensed and adapted from recent standard treatises. The introductory account of the period before 1000 and the succeeding chapter on Italy, taken from the *Storia di diritto italiano* of Calisse and revised by the author in Professor Wigmore's translation, are particularly successful. The treatment is scholarly, the proportion is good, and, if any one book is to determine the direction of approach to the general subject, it was probably wise to choose an Italian treatise. The portion devoted to France, chiefly from Brissaud, is much less satisfactory; there are too many names and titles for the present purpose, and the material needs bringing up to date. The same holds true of the all too brief pages on canon law taken from Brissaud, and the Scandinavian chapter is likewise too bibliographical in character. The German portion uses excellent material, — Brunner, Stintzing, Stobbe, Schröder, Siegel, Zoepfl, — but the result is necessarily uneven and often scrappy. The translation here is apt to be clumsy and is sometimes misleading, as in dragging in hundreds, shires, and earldoms on p. 314, or rendering *geistliche Stifter*, as "chapter-houses" (p. 325). The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain have the advantage of excellent accounts specially prepared for the purpose by van Hamel, Huber, and Altamira respectively. The Spanish chapters are relatively full and will prove of special interest to the American reader. The plan of the work does not include eastern Europe nor, what is a more serious omission, European colonies. Any full treatment of colonial law would, of course, have been out of the question, but a large part of the significance of certain legal systems lies in the extent of their influence, and the reader would at least like to know something of the spread of the law of France and Spain to the New World. The necessary space could have been advantageously taken from the bibliographies, long and not always discriminating lists of titles which can be of no use to those ignorant of foreign languages and which are quite as accessible to scholars in the original manuals. Criticisms of this sort should not, however, be taken as disparaging the usefulness of the work and the serious and careful labor which it has involved. Those who still doubt the utility of such knowledge of continental law as this series seeks to impart should read the introduction by Justice Holmes and the preface of Professor Wigmore, the chairman of the editorial committee. The project shows generous recognition of the fruit-

fulness of the historical and comparative study of European law; its results ought to be gratefully received by students of history as well as by the members of the profession, for which it is particularly designed. C. H. H.

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**THE ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW.** By Amos G. Hershey. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. pp. xlviii, 558.

There was a place for this book; and the place is now filled creditably. The plan is to give a rapid survey of the whole subject, with such bibliographical material as will enable the reader to go into any special topic as deeply as he may wish. The book assigns proper proportions to the respective subjects. History is not over-emphasized. Nor is ethics. The attempt has been to present International Law as it is. The citation of judicial decisions does not go far beyond the material in Scott's Cases on International Law; and this sort of restriction is part of the wise modesty appropriate to a book professing to be an elementary introduction. The various Conventions and Declarations of Hague Conferences, and of similar bodies, appear not in an appendix but in the text, the pertinent provisions being presented at the places where they explain the respective topics. Perhaps it might have been well to indicate more clearly that many of these provisions have not yet received formal approval from the countries in interest; but for practical purposes it must be admitted that in such Conventions and Declarations, even though not yet ratified, the student almost always finds useful statements of that which is believed by good authorities to be sound.

As the scope of the book includes the whole of International Law, and not simply that part which is administered in courts, this is not in the strict sense a law book, or even a book prepared with special reference to the needs of law students. Yet the extra-legal matter, even though it be, as it seems to be, vastly the greater part of the text, does not render this book unacceptable to those who seek law only; for the book is so small that the extra-legal matter seems to be no more than even the most narrow-minded of lawyers might well accept as a necessary atmosphere explanatory of the law which has grown up within mere ethics and etiquette and diplomacy. Nor will the legal reader be repelled or injured by the non-legal tone in which the author deals with such of the points as can be said to be in the full sense law. In truth the person seeking for strict law is expected to use this book as a guide to other books. For this purpose the citations — numbering thousands — are of great value. Prefixed to the volume is a list of authorities covering twenty-eight pages. Bibliographies are appended to thirty-four of the thirty-five chapters. On almost every page are foot-notes giving references. Thus the book deserves a place in that small group to which any one interested in bibliographical material is much indebted — the group which includes Scott's Cases on International Law, Bonfils' Droit International Public, and Oppenheim's International Law.

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**IMMIGRATION AND LABOR. THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.** By Isaac A. Hourwich. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. pp. xvii, 544.

Recent studies of immigration into the United States, and especially the reports of the Immigration Commission, have dwelt much on the economic consequences of immigration, and have advocated restriction of immigration. Dr. Hourwich's book is an argument against restriction, turning upon the thesis that immigration does not affect rates of wages and exists because demanded by